FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 3, 1846. [NO. 1500.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

LOBELIA, African Cayenne Pepper, Composition Powders, Nervine, Slippery Elm, Jamaica Ginger, Extract Dandelion, Powdered Bayberry, Number Six, &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21. 99tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums paid, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company, constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
[illegible]	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
[illegible]	0 91	0 95	1 77
[illegible]	1 00	1 12	2 04
[illegible]	1 31	1 36	2 36
[illegible]	1 36	1 53	2 55
[illegible]	1 69	1 83	3 20
[illegible]	1 14	1 96	3 73
[illegible]	1 96	2 09	4 60
[illegible]	2 32	3 21	5 74
[illegible]	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
[illegible],	James Reyburn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogert,	John Cryder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
L. C. Center,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Rogers,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
[illegible] Benson, Secretary.
[illegible], Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are prepared to receive proposals for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

DR. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair trial in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important case of Asthma which has been effected by it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician, but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c., is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.

Somerset Maine Journal.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21. 99-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Joshua Bryan and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Jno. Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, James Bryan, Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, Wm. G. Bryan and Andrew J. Bryan.

Petition for Partition of Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, Defendants in this case, do not reside within this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

99 H. H. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property,—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining H. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the Store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of Duncan McColl.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to examine the property, as the sale will be positive.

HALL & JOHNSON.
BENJ'N RUSH.

Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

SALERATUS, Mace, Starch, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Ground Ginger, Cloves, Matches, Cayenne Pepper, Barley, Castile Soap.

ALSO, a fresh supply of that choice LONDON GROUND MUSTARD.

At Hinsdale's Drug Store.

Feb. 15. 98tf

TIMBER AND TURPENTINE LAND.

700 ACRES finely Timbered Land for sale. It is situated on the waters of Black River, within six miles of Cape Fear. I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had. This Tract adjoins the Lands of Joel Denning, Jno. Barnes, and others. For Terms, apply soon to

MOSES BRANCH.

Feb. 17, 1846. 98-3w

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, in the Arey Buildings, to which place he invites his friends and customers.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

February 14. 98tf

JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and rosy health by this celebrated specific.—It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic with those of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

THE MONEY is always returned if JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE does not produce the most decided benefit in Cholics, Sick Headache, Griping Pains, Diarrhœa, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels.

For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

IT NEVER FAILS.—The American Hair Dye never fails, when used as directed, to change the hair from any other color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black. Sold at No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

PILES.—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms. JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE cures all such cases by removing the worms, and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels. For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

ASTHMA, or PHTHISIC is caused by a lodgement of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. *Jayne's Expectorant* removes the obstruction with the greatest facility, and cures the disease at once. It is prepared at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

February 14, 1846. 98-3t

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber's Stable, on the 11th inst., a SORREL MARE, common size, well formed and in good order, 6 or 7 years old, has a few white hairs on her nose, mixed with the sorrel, and a few small white spots under the saddle. Is a little lame in her left hind foot. Has a small lump in the washer of one of her eyes. A reasonable reward will be paid for her delivery to me on Bear Swamp, 10 miles above Lumberton, or for information by letter directed to Lumberton. I tracked her on the road towards Fayetteville.

WM. C. McNEILL.

Robeson County, Feb'y 13. 98-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf.

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of going out of the Dry Goods business, offers for sale his Establishment on Market street in WILMINGTON.

His Stock is fresh, good, and new, containing almost every kind of

Fashionable GOODS,

Of last Fall's and this Winter's purchases. His Stand is one of the best in the place, with an excellent run of custom, and a business altogether well established.

The terms will be very liberal.

W. A. WILLIAMS.
No. 25 Market st., Wilmington.

Feb'y 3, 1846. 97-4w

Valuable LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a tract of Land lying about 7 miles East of Fayetteville; another tract containing 140 acres adjoining the above; and another containing 152 acres, also adjoining. Also 250 acres lying on Black River, about 2 miles below Maxwell's Bridge, in this county. The whole is good Turpentine land, and the Timber has never been cut from the tract on Black River. Some of it is very prime land for cultivation. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN.
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

Cumberland county, Jan'y 20. 95tf

To Farmers, and persons engaged in the Turpentine Business.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND containing **Thirteen Thousand Acres,** 2000 of River Swamp, 1200 Inland Swamp, and 9,800 acres of Pine Land. The above Land is situated in Glynn county, Geo., on the Altamaha River, about ten miles above the city of Darien. The River Swamp contains a large quantity of Cypress trees of the largest size, White Oak, Red Oak, Water Oak, Ash, and Hickory; and the Inland Swamp, Live Oak, Hickory, &c. The quality of Land cannot be surpassed in Glynn county for Cotton, Rice or Provision,—the Pine Land is well adapted for the Turpentine business. The Land is low and clay soil throughout, containing a large quantity of large sized mill logs, and well wooded throughout, (uncut by any one unless by neighbors for building log cabins.) The Land is situated on three navigable streams, the Honey Gall and Cowpen Creek and the Altamaha River. The hauling is from three-eighths of a mile, and to the extent of the body of Land four and a half miles. The subscriber is at present engaged in cutting Steamboat wood, and furnishing the city of Darien and the up-country boats that ply between Darien and Macon. The Landings on the river are beautiful, the Bluffs high, and plenty of water at the Landings for large sized Steamboats, and in tide water. There is at present a Company recently established about six miles above, who have engaged the services of a gentleman from North Carolina, who is actively and extensively engaged in Boxing for the Turpentine business. The trees in the low lands are mostly Pitch Pine, and are more productive than the Yellow Pine. The Land is situated in a healthy section, and its locality to the city of Darien would make it desirable. To the Farmer its soil is unsurpassed, and profitable to those engaged in Turpentine, Lumber, Staves, Shingles, Fire and Steamboat Wood, Brick, and Hoop Poles. The whole will be sold low for cash, and good titles will be given. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call immediately and examine the situation. Apply to

A. A. De LORME.
Darien, McIntosh county, Georgia.

Feb'y 11, 1846. 98-3w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND in Stokes County, within two miles of Germanton, on the main road leading from Germanton to Salem. It was formerly owned by Dr. Jno. D. Pepper, and recently by Mr. Wm. Overby, adjoining the Lands of Messrs. Miller, Banner, and others. A bargain may be had, as a sale will be effected soon. For terms, apply to Mr. Reuben D. Golding, of Germanton, or the subscriber at Fayetteville.

If not disposed of at private sale previously, it will be sold at the Court House in Germanton, at Auction, on Tuesday the 14th of April next, being Superior Court week.

JOHN H. COOK.

Feb. 16, 1846. 98-3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST or stolen, in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Fayetteville, or some where on the way, one box Dry Goods and one package Sundries, marked Wm F. Watts, Mocksville. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received, and $10 paid for their delivery in this place, or to Mr. W. F. Watts, Mocksville, N. C.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 17. 98-3w

WHOLESALE
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.
JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Natria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

E. M. HALL, M. D.,
Dental Surgeon, (at Briggs's Hotel.)

WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville, and all who may require his services, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a new supply of materials of the very best quality used in his business. He also spent some time at the Dental College, (of which he is a graduate,) where all the most important improvements are daily taught and demonstrated. He would therefore confidently assure all who may require his services, that he will Extract, Plug, Cleanse, and Insert Incorruptible Artificial Teeth, on the most approved plans and in the most satisfactory manner. *He would particularly call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the horrid deformities caused by the irregularities of the Teeth, all of which could be obviated by applying to the Dentist before they are grown.*

A lot of Tooth Powders of my own make for sale, also some very superior Tooth Brushes.

P. S. On account of the rapid spread of the small pox through the country, I obtained some vaccine virus, with which I will vaccinate all who may desire to shield themselves from the ravages of that terrible disease. I was particularly careful to get it myself from a perfectly healthy and young subject.

Feb'y 2. 96tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

John Pratt, Alex'r S. McAlpin, and others,
vs.
William Pratt, Hiram Pratt, Daniel Short and wife Nancy, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, and Sarah Brooks.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Pratt, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $3 00.] 97-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Ananias Robinson *vs.* Elijah Dunn.
Justice's Execution.—Sheriff's Levy on Land.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, &c. *vs.* same. Justice's Execution, and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

IN the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levy had been served on him before he left this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his lands,—on the waters of Dyson Creek,—so that he may appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday of April next, and shew cause why the said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs, otherwise an order of sale of the same will be made, and the Lands sold.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday of January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 30; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING sold the House and Lot where he has for some time past taught a School, hereby gives notice that he expects to close his connection with the School on the 18th of March. The School, however, will be continued under the joint care of Rev. John J. Brantly and Mr. Jesse P. Smith. From a long and intimate acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, both as a scholar and teacher, and from the general reputation of the other, it is believed that the School will be such as in every department of study usually found in such Schools, the instruction will be thorough and satisfactory to the patrons.

S. COLTON.

Feb'y 7. 97tf

HAYMOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THOUGH the Subscribers have been led to unite for the purpose of continuing this School, from the belief that their own interests will be more advanced by such an arrangement, they have also thought that it will better serve the interests of all who may choose to patronise the School, and be more generally advantageous to the public.

It is the earnest desire of the Subscribers to sustain the present reputation of the School; and to accomplish this object, nothing will be left undone by them that attention and diligence and perseverence can do.

They will take care to maintain a firm and proper discipline, and will exert themselves to make their School a worthy successor of the present one.

The Mathematical department will be conducted by Mr. Smith, the Classical by Mr. Brantly, and due attention be paid by both to the English branch of study.

The School will open on the 20th March next.

JESSE P. SMITH.
JOHN J. BRANTLY.

Feb'y 7. 97tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust to me executed, for certain purposes therein contained, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th March next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville,

Ten Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Terms, *Cash.*

E. J. LILLY, *Trustee.*

February 9, 1846. 97-ts

30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, slightly burnt, for sale very low, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9. 97tf

STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP.
A brief notice to the Distressed.

IT has long been a desideratum with mankind, to obtain such remedial agents as are requisite to the elimination of the ills incident to the animal economy, at a rate somewhat proportioned to their actual or specific worth; and also to procure the attention of the physician for a moderate and reasonable compensation. But this, indeed, is rarely done,—the practitioner often reaping a large profit from the misfortunes of others, and that, too, at little cost, and less labor! whilst the unfortunate patient loses, not only his ability to prosecute his avocation, his time, his physical energy, and the happiness consequent upon such energy, but frequently the means of defraying the enormous expenses incurred by the usurous charges of the physician. It is frequently astonishing to observe the very striking want of success in the practice of those whom we regard as skilful physicians and that, too, in the most simple forms of disease. Intermittent Fever affords a very forcible example of this, as they often permit it to continue for months, nay, even years, to afflict their patients, and then leave them a prey to frequent relapses, liver complaints, debility, atrophy, etc. Their constitutions dilapidated by the use of poisonous drugs,—such as calomel, arsenic, zinc, &c.—and not unfrequently in utter destitution and hopelessness.

Having myself been engaged in the practice of physic for some time, and observing the exceeding inutility of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of Ague cases, and the very considerable expense it frequently involved, I was induced to make an effort to prepare a remedy which should at once be more safe, certain, and infinitely CHEAPER.

And I now offer the product of my labor and researches to the public, by placing within the reach of every one, the means of relief, for ONE DOLLAR. This Sirup is not unpalatable, and is altogether innoxious, and cannot by any possible contingency produce any one of the unpleasant consequences enumerated above; and in no single instance, out of the numerous cases that have been treated with it, have I known it to fail, when a proper, perfect, and thorough trial had been given it. I could adduce, as an evidence of its efficacy, numerous well authenticated certificates from those who have experienced the benefits of this Composition; but shall rest its merits with those who may deem it worthy of a trial:—and by no bombastic eulogy, or hyperbolical and glowing panegyric, attempt to push it into an unripe popularity, and thus cull the precocious fruit of fraud and deception!! and impose upon the credulity of a too credulous public; but shall only say to those laboring under this disease, take it and be healed!

Rockingham, N. C. 97-6w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.

December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, *vs.* John Bird.
Justice's Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
100 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

R. L. Ledbetter and Robert Steele, Exr's of John Steele, dec'd, *vs.* same.
Justices' Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land.
50 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* same.
Justice's Judgment and Constable's Levy on Land.
200 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bird, the Defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levies was served on him before he left the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the Levies aforesaid, so that he may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and shew cause why said Land shall not be sold, otherwise the same will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday in January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

To Southern and Western Merchants.
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar
WAREHOUSE,
No. 17 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Sam'l Woodward & Co.,) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 800,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Lanormas, Labellas, Ugues Delicios, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Moccaba, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

To Southern and Western Merchants.
PHILADELPHIA
Wholesale Houses.

THE Subscribers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of Philadelphia, being prepared with full stocks of Goods in their respective departments, suited to the wants of the South and West, respectfully unite in an invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, to examine their several assortments, which will be offered at prices and on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The variety and excellence of our Domestic Manufactures, in addition to abundant and choice supplies of Foreign Goods, with which the Philadelphia Market is provided, present the strongest inducements to purchasers to visit this City for Spring and Summer Supplies of every description.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Decoursey, Lafourcade & Co. 77 Market st.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple, Silk and Fancy Dry Goods.

L. J. Levy & Co., 134 Chesnut st., next door above the Custom House.

Dealer in Silks, French Dry Goods, Balzorines, Bareges, Shawls, &c. &c.

Joshua D. Evans, No. 8 North Second st. Successor to Wood & Co.

Manufacturer and Importer of Lace Goods, and Dealer in Fancy Goods.

George Watts, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts., and 11 South Second st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing of every grade.

Bennett & Co., Philadelphia Hall of Fashion, No. 192 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth.

Michael Tracy, 292 Market st.

Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars & Bosoms.

John Hodges, Sign of the Mammoth Shirt Collar, No. 115 North Second st.

Manufacturers of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, and Sun Shades.

Sleeper & Fenner, 128 Market st., South side, one door below Fourth st.

Wright & Brothers, 125 Market st., North side, a few doors above Third st.

H. B. Fussell, N. W. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Wm. H. Richardson, No. 104 Market st., South side, next door to the old stand.

Columbian Inks and Blacking, Root's Penmanship, and Maps of all kinds.

A. W. Harrison, 8½ South Seventh st.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cheap Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

A. L. Hickey & Co., New Store under Jones's Hotel, No. 150 Chesnut st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Eugene Roussel, No. 114 Chesnut st.

Carpetings, Window Shades, Mattings, Floor, Furniture & Carriage Oil Cloths.

J. Sidney Jones, Carpet Hall, 18 and 20 North Second st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Manufacturers of Silver Ware.

Dickson & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Market streets.

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third st.

Refrigerators and Water Filters, for cooling Provisions and Purifying turbid or brackish Water, Fire Proof Chests, Letter Copying Presses, &c., manufactured by

Oliver Evans, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chesnut.

China, Queensware and Glass.

S. Tyndale, (30 years in the business,) No. 219 Chesnut st.

Venetian Blind Manufacturer.

B. J. Williams, No. 12 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market st.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers.

Magee, Taber & Co., No. 172½ Market, above Fifth st.

Edward P. Moyer, (of the late firm of Thomas Moyer & Son,) No. 58 Market, below Second st.

Manufacturer of Thermometers, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, &c., for Brewers, Distillers, Dyers and others.

Joseph Fisher, No. 58 Chesnut st.

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, &c.

Howell & Brothers, removed to No. 116 Chesnut st., S. E. corner of Carpenter's Court.

Cheap Publication and Periodical Establishment.

G. B. Zieber & Co., No. 3 Ledger Building, below Chesnut st.

The "Dollar Newspaper"—the Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper in the Civilized World.

A. H. Simmons & Co., Publishers, Ledger Building, S. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Accounts Collected and Legal Business Transacted in all parts of the United States and Territories, at

V. B. Palmer's United States Collection Agency, N. W. corner Third and Chesnut sts.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-5w

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

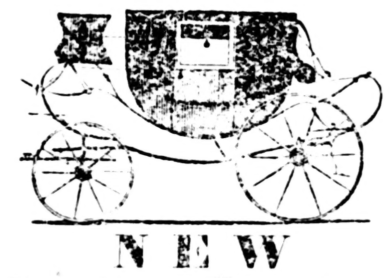
Jan'y 19. 94tf

Galvanic Rings.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a small lot of Galvanic Rings, price $1. Having become satisfied that they exert a very beneficial effect upon the system, from the fact that an aunt of mine had been cured of a nervous headache by them of many years' standing, and hearing them highly recommended for rheumatism, of which I have long suffered in the shoulders, I obtained one of them which I have been wearing ever since, and am happy to say that I have not had an attack of rheumatism since.

E. M. HALL, M. D., Briggs's Hotel.

Feb'y 2.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 95tf

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: The following facts I obtained from an intelligent workman lately employed in the Laurel Factory. With this factory, being so near you, you are doubtless acquainted. How easy it would have been for Mr. Secretary Walker to have got these facts, and have spared himself that indignation every honest man feels when he reads or thinks of the Secretary's unqualified assertion that the tariff has not raised wages, but has imposed heavy burdens on the people. To do this, as he has in his Treasury report, is a piece of unfounded abuse of the honest credulity of the people, who are too truthful to suspect such error in great men: which deserves the severest censure, the constant effort to expose, and the abiding indignation of all upright men. I wish, sir, to see this misrepresentation of the facts as to the operation of the tariff shown up in every possible light that will let the people see how they are abused for party purposes.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Laurel Factory.—The Contrast.—The years 1839, 1840, and 1841, were years of perfect stagnation to this factory, it being just kept alive, the workmen at the lowest possible wages and numbers, and the products producing no profits. The men in the machine-shop got but $1 per day, and only six employed; the females in the factory reduced in numbers and at low wages, and many unable to get any employment.

In 1842 business took a start. In 1843 and 1844 there were from fifty to seventy-five men employed in the machine-shop, and there are now one hundred, at wages from $9 to $12 a week. The female operatives are increased in number, and wages raised in proportion nearly to the men's. A new factory is now building to run fifteen hundred spindles, and other improvements are in rapid progress. The yearly freight bill on the railroad to Baltimore is over six thousand dollars, and increasing.

Every egg, chicken, potato, pound of butter, &c. the farmers have to spare for ten miles around finds a ready market here at the highest prices, and all the vicinity partake of the thriving benefit.

This factory is eighteen miles from Washington, near the railroad.

Picture of a Mean Man.—We cut the following curious piece from Dow, Jr.

"My friends—too many of you (city folks especially) are over inclined to meanness. I know some who are so vastly little—if I may be allowed the term—that, when they are brushed from earth into the devil's dust pan, the old chap will have to put on double-magnifying spectacles, and poke for a long while, among the rubbish of mortality, before he can find them. There's neighbor Tightfist, in some respects a worthy member of my congregation; and yet I regret to say, he is mean enough to chase a fat mosquito through a five mile swamp for the sake of his suet. To his credit, however, he once made a sacrifice for the good cause by putting an unfortunate-looking penny in the box and going supperless to bed. And neighbor —— too—if he had the power, and could enrich himself thereby, would brush the silver stars from the firmament, snatch the golden sun from the sky, and sell the moon for old brass. If a sixpence was required at the gate of heaven, rather than pay the fee, I verily believe, he would rise from his resting place at midnight and pick the lock with a tenpenny nail."

The Clergy and the Administration.—We have alluded in another article, to the fact that many of the Northern Clergymen intended to celebrate the 22nd of February by prayers for the continuance of peace. The New York Evening Post, as we see by the New York Express, takes them roundly to task for this heinous offence, and holds forth as follows:

"Clergymen, however well informed upon other topics, are apt to blunder in politics, from mere want of knowledge on the subject. The greater part of that class, in this part of the country at least, happen to be connected with the Whig party, and such superficial information as they possess, is generally derived from the reading of a single Whig paper, from which they receive almost as correct a notion of the merits of any political question as one may get of the true proportion of visible objects by viewing them in a concave mirror."

Now here is a very extraordinary admission by one of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers in the land, and we beg the reader to note the fact. The great majority of the Clergy are Whigs. Take, in connection with this, the remarkable concession of Gen. Chipman of Michigan, that Education is an enemy of Democracy, and say what kind of principles are those, with which, according to the showing of their own advocates, Religion will have nothing to do, and which fly from the presence of knowledge as bats and owls conceal themselves from the beams of the rising sun!

Richmond Whig.

AN OBLIGING ROOM-MATE.

An anecdote has recently been related to us of the celebrated Vincent De Camp, well known throughout the South west as the most polite man of the day and a very correct actor. On one occasion he had been driving hard from morning till night over the rough roads in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C., and alighted at the only comfortable inn in the place, very hungry and tired. Sticking his eye-glass to his eye, he demanded a hot roast fowl, some good brandy, and a comfortable room for the night. The landlord was exceedingly sorry, but he could not give him a comfortable room; the only place he could sleep would be in a double bedded room with another gentleman. "Very well," said D., "Let's have the best you've got." After discussing his supper he turned in, and was soon sound asleep. His slumbers were doomed to be of short duration, however, for before long he was awakened by cries of "Sir! sir! sir!" from the other bed.

"God bless my soul!" cried D., thrusting his glass up to his eye and endeavoring to peer through the dark; "What's the matter; my dear fellow! Is the house on fire or are there bugs in your bed?"

"Neither sir, but, my God, sir, you snore so terribly that I can't sleep, sir—its terrible sir."

"God bless my soul!" repeated D., very much shocked, "that ever I should be so rude as to snore in a gentleman's presence! I really ask your pardon sir, and beg you'll overlook it; it wasn't intentional, I assure you."

The apology was accepted, a "good night" was exchanged, and both parties went to sleep again. Soon, however, a rumbling sound was heard in D.'s bed, every moment growing louder and louder, until at last it resembled theatrical thunder. The other lodger, driven almost to madness, started up and exclaimed,

"By gracious! this is too much—I can't stand it. Sir! sir! sir! Wake up sir."

"God bless my soul! What's the matter now?" cried D., starting up in the bed; "you seem to be very restless sir."

"Restless sir! I believe you," said the disturbed one, you've been snoring again, sir, and I cannot get to sleep."

"You don't say so!" said D., "have I been repeating my rudeness to you sir? I am really extremely sorry, my dear sir, but I was really asleep. Good night—very sorry;" and off he went again, and began snoring as loudly as ever, and was again awakened by his room-mate's complaints.

"Snoring again, have I, sir?" said D., "well, the fact is, I have had a hard day's journey and eaten a hearty supper, and if I snore I can't help it. I have apologized twice, and that is sufficient. I am now about to go to sleep again, but allow me to inform you, sir, that if you wake me up again, snoring or not snoring, I'll just get up and give you the d—dest thrashing that you ever had in the whole course of your life! Good night, sir." His slumbers were undisturbed.—*Picayune.*

Song of the Shirt.—A Yankee at Cambridge, Mass., has invented a sewing machine which will render the pathos of this song more appropriate than ever. It is very compact, not occupying a space of more than about six inches each way. It runs with so much ease that we should suppose one person might easily operate twenty or thirty of them, and the work is done in a thorough and perfect manner. Both sides of a seam look alike, appearing to be beautifully stitched; and the seam is closer and more uniform than when sewed by hand. It will sew straight or curved seams with equal facility, and so rapidly that it takes but two minutes to sew the whole length of the outside seam of a pair of men's pantaloons. It sets 400 stitches a minute with perfect ease, and the proprietor thinks there is no difficulty in setting 700 in a minute. The thread is less worn by this process, than by hand sewing, and consequently retains more of its strength. The simplicity of the construction of this machine, and the accuracy, rapidity and perfection of its operation, will place it in the same rank with the card machine, the straw braider, the pin machine, and the coach lace loom—machines, which never fail to command the admiration of every intelligent beholder.—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return—don't you do it.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, February 23, 1846. }

Sir: I send you an article, prepared in accordance with the direction of the Legislature, and designed to exhibit the experience of the States of the Union since the year 1839, in regard to the cost or profits of their States' Prisons.

Please publish it in the Star, and send five copies of the paper containing it, to the Clerk of the County Court of each County in the State, for the use of the people of his County, and request each Editor of a newspaper in this State to give it one insertion, and forward his account to this office.

Your obed't serv't,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

T. J. LEMAY, Esq.

PENITENTIARY QUESTION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Raleigh, February 1846. }

By the 4th section of the "act concerning a Penitentiary," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Governor was required to open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States in which Penitentiaries "are now established," with a view to obtain "such statistical information, in relation to the profits and expenditures of those Institutions, since the year 1839, as may in his opinion be necessary for the information of the people, whose vote is to be taken, on the adoption of that system of punishment, at the election in August next; and to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previously to the election."

A circular letter, embracing the necessary inquiries was accordingly prepared, and a copy sent to the Executive of each State and Territory of the Union, during the last Autumn. Prompt and satisfactory replies were in a short time received, from several of the States, and among them, some of those most distant from us. But, it is a source of regret that from others, in which the system is known to exist, no intelligence has been obtained. Having delayed this publication longer than was desired, with the hope of procuring the returns of the year 1845, which has been in part realized, and waited until there is no reasonable ground to expect additional information from official sources, the undersigned presents the following as the result of his inquiries and researches.

In the State of MAINE.

	Year.	Profits.	Loss.
Net Profits of State Prison in	1840	$1805 56	
" Loss	1841		$6413 62
" Profits	1842	85 23	
" Do.	1843	577 56	
" Do.	1844	1063 59	

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Year.	Profits.	Loss.
Net Loss of State Prison in	1840		$179 43
" Do.	1841		1053 28
" Profits	1842	$3131 36	
" Loss	1843		2022 11
" Profits	1844	[illegible]	

CONNECTICUT.

	Year.	Profits.
Profits of State Prison in	1840	$4511 19
"	1841	8282 30
"	1842	8865 21
"	1843	6063 25
"	1844	6868 92

This prosperous result is attributed in the Report of the Inspectors, to the fact, that the officers of the Prison have not been removed from office, with the changes of political parties, as has been the case in some other States.

New York has three Penitentiaries, viz:

At Auburn, at Sing Sing or Mount Pleasant, and at Clinton, (the last recently erected,) besides the State's Prison at Blackwell's Island, for the punishment of inferior offences.

At Auburn.

	Year.	Profits.
Profits of State's Prison in	1843	$2374 21
"	1844	5886 42
"	1845	7399 49

Number of Prisoners 6[illegible].

At Mount Pleasant.

	Year.	Loss.
Loss of the State's Prison,	1841	$8314 60
"	1842	13847 60
"	1843	24588 00
"	1845	18140 60

The statements respecting both these Prisons, for the last year, are obtained from the Message of Gov. Wright, dated Jan. 6th, 1846, who remarks respecting the deficiency of $18,140 60 at Mount Pleasant, that "this balance of expenditure has been met by drawing from the Treasury $17,800 deposited therein from the former surplus earnings of the prison; and $340 60 from a balance on hand at the close of the previous year."

There are in this Prison 797 convicts, including all the female prisoners in the State, 61 in number.

At Clinton.—The Buildings being only partially completed, the statistics of Receipt and Expenditure are not furnished. It is noticed only, as showing a disposition in that State to extend the system.

NEW JERSEY.

In the State Prison, there is a gain during the past year, over and above the expense of supporting the prisoners, of $5282, of which $2000 have been paid into the Treasury.—*Message Gov. Stratton, Jan.* 1846.

MARYLAND.

	Year.	Profits.
Profits of State's Prison,	1843	$183 06
"	1845	1220 92

"This Institution has ceased to be an expense to the State, and I am warranted in expressing the opinion, that for the past year, it has been as judiciously managed in view of the moral improvement of its inmates as any similar Institution in the country."—*Message Gov. Pratt, December* 1845.

IN DELAWARE AND SOUTH CAROLINA, Penitentiaries have never been established.

IN GEORGIA.

Until within the past two years the system has been a constant and heavy burthen to the State. But for the years 1844 and '45, it has yielded aggregate profits amounting to $9189 95. "Under the skill and management of the principal keeper, it has yielded a net income of $8987 83 the present year. Whatever may have been heretofore the unrequited outlays of money on account of this Institution, thereby making it a distasteful burthen on the people, the problem is now solved, that convict labor may be so applied as to remunerate the public Treasury, and satisfy that active philanthropy which looked to guilt and its atonements, that preserved life, and reformed the offender."—*Message Gov. Crawford, Nov.* 1845.

ALABAMA.

"It is greatly to be regretted that the Penitentiary has not yet been able to defray its own expenses. I am not sufficiently conversant with its fiscal operations to state to you why it has not."—[*Message of Gov. Fitzpatrick, Dec.* 1845.] In a previous part of the Message, the Legislature is informed, that "the sum of $15,000 appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly for the support of the Penitentiary the current year, was wholly insufficient to do so, and discharge the debts of the Institution at the period when the appropriation was made.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Report of a committee of the Legislature of that State, declares that the receipts of the Penitentiary exceeded the expenditure in the year 1843; but by how much is not stated. The same report also avers that "the Penitentiary of Mississippi is now fully answering the end of its erection, and responding both to the commands of Justice and the anxious desire of benevolence."

	Year.	Profits.
Net Profit of Penitentiary,	1844	$1437 00
"	1845	5110 02

ARKANSAS.

Gov. Drew, Jan. 13th, 1846, writes as follows: "You will perceive from the agents' reports (forwarded by him but not yet received here) our State Prison so far, has been a tax upon our State, yet it is believed that in the course of a few years, it may be turned to profit. It must be remarked, however, that the Institution is productive of much good, and has proved a great saving in the expenditures for the suppression of crime, while it is eminently humane in its object."

MICHIGAN.

Profits of Penitentiary in 1843 $2346 56
Report of Prison Discipline Society, Boston.

KENTUCKY.

The Buildings of the State Prison were destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1844, and are now being rebuilt. It is reported to have yielded considerable profits for several years before this casualty.

OHIO.

Gov. Bartley, in his Message of Dec. 1845, states the net Profits of the Penitentiary for the year, at $18,025 00. He previously says, "the system of prison discipline which has been vigilantly adhered to, has been well calculated to accomplish the true objects of criminal punishment. Special regard has been paid to the complaint of a portion of our citizens, who have perhaps with good cause, alleged that the system of prison labor created an unjust competition with their business, and tended to degrade their pursuits. So far as practicable, without a violation of old contracts for prison labor, the employment of the convicts has very properly, as well as profitably, been directed to those objects which do not conflict with the interests of the existing mechanical pursuits of the State."*

An inspection of the letters and documents from which the foregoing statements have been collected will be cheerfully afforded to any one desirous of further inquiry; as well as, of a plan of Penitentiary buildings lodged in this office, by an architect of reputation, who estimates the cost of their construction at $30,000; it being a part of the design that additions shall be made, as required, by the labor of the inmates. (Signed)

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

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*NOTE.—Gov. Brown of Mississippi, in noticing a similar complaint there, recommends the erection of a Factory of Woolen or Coarse Cottons in the Penitentiary to avoid such competition. Message Jan. 1845.

The following list of crimes and punishments which has been furnished to us by a gentleman of the legal profession, will be read with interest in connection with the Penitentiary question.

Crimes punishable with death in North Carolina for a single offence.

Murder.
Burglary.
Arson.
4. Robbery on or near a highway.
5. Accessories before the fact in each of these four.
9. The fighter of a duel and all aiders and abetters where a party is killed.
10. Castration with malice aforethought.
11. Rape, or Carnal abuse of a female child.
12. Crime against nature.
13. Burning the State House, Court Houses, Jails, &c.
14. Stealing a slave.
15. Conveying or concealing a slave, with intent to enable him to escape out of the State.
16. Taking a free negro or person of mixed blood out of the State with an intention to sell or dispose of him, &c.
17. Breaking Prison when confined on a capital charge.
18. Rebellion or Insurrection by slaves, &c.
19. Joining a conspiracy or rebellion of slaves by free persons.
20. Slaves who voluntarily return to the State after being transported by sentence of a Court.
21. Attempting to commit a rape on a white woman, by a person of color.

For second offence.

22. Malicious Maiming.
23. Bigamy.
24. Grand Larceny.
25. Horse stealing.
26. Burning Bridges, &c.
27. Circulating seditious publications among slaves.
28. Exciting slaves to sedition by words.
29. Forgery.
30. Manslaughter.

Offences punishable by branding.

1. Manslaughter.
2. Bigamy.
3. Counterfeiting Coin.

And all clergiable felonies not having a special punishment provided for them by statute.

By cutting off ears.

1. Perjury committed on a trial for a capital offence.

By whipping on the bare back.

1. Perjury generally.
2. Malicious Maiming.
3. Bigamy.
4. Larceny Grand and Petit.
5. Horsestealing (by statute.)
6. Circulating seditious publications among slaves.
7. Exciting slaves to insurrection by words.
8. Forgery.
9. Stealing growing corn, &c. &c.
10. Attempting to burn State House, Court Houses, &c.
11. Counterfeiting Coin.
12. Having in possession, with fraudulent intent, instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.
13. Counterfeiting Bank notes.
14. Passing or attempting to pass counterfeit Bank notes.
15. Cheating with false tokens.

By Pillory.

Many of the crimes in the last three classes are subject to punishment of the Pillory in addition to branding and Whipping.

Imprisonment.

Many of these as well as others, not enumerated, are liable also to long terms of imprisonment in Jail, some by statute, and others at the Common Law.

Persons of color, whether slave or free, are likewise punished in every case not already enumerated.—*Raleigh Star.*

The London "Morning Chronicle" of the 26th January states: "It is reported that her Majesty's ship America, 50, Commodore the Hon. John Gordon, with a steamer and a brig, had been dispatched by Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, to the Columbia river, on the Oregon; and the Grampus, 50, is expected to be sent thither when her magazine is altered."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Our Correspondent P. S. gives a most amusing account of a meeting held in this City last week, by the "harmonious Democracy," to nominate a Candidate for Governor. We deem it right to say, that the sketch given, tallies almost *literatim*, with the various accounts we have heard of the "sayings and *doings*" of the meeting.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: The "harmonious Democracy" held a meeting in this City last Wednesday, which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The *Standard*, for particular reasons, will probably say little or nothing about it, and we trust to save its memory from oblivion, through the columns of your paper. The meeting was got up by Mr. Disbrow, and other friends of Mr. Shepard, for the purpose of bringing that gentleman formally before the Central Committee, as a recommendee for the office of Candidate for Governor. It was intended to be strictly "harmonious," and therefore, none but the friends of Mr. Shepard were invited to attend. The Managers desired that it should be a sort of "*select party*." You may judge, then, of their suprise, when, after the reading of the Resolutions, the voice of Mr. McRae was heard in their midst, strongly opposing them. All were astonished at his audacity, and Mr. Disbrow sat bolt upright in his seat. Presently, some one called to order, and told him that "nobody wanted to hear him, and that he had no business there, and that he had defeated the nomination of Mr. S. for Congress." This, Mr. McRae denied, being modestly unwilling to claim the credit of having done so much service to the party. He then endeavored to continue his remarks, but was prevented by frequent interruptions, and was finally obliged to shut the mouth of Mr. Shepard's friend, by shaking his fist at him, and making some violent threats. By this time, the scene had become somewhat exciting. The constituent elements of "Democracy" were fairly at war. Unless some one should interpose to quell the rising spirit of discussion, a row was inevitable. A crisis was certainly at hand, and it was not without its man. Mr. Disbrow rose. We will not attempt even a sketch of his remarks, but will only say that the power which he had over his audience was complete, and the change which he produced in their feelings, instantaneous. Those who a moment before had been inflamed with anger, were now moved to involuntary laughter. For the time, at least, all differences were healed, and the meeting adjourned shortly after he had finished.

We must not however omit to mention, that the friends of Mr. Shepard, headed by Mr. Disbrow, completely triumphed over Mr. McRae and his party. The latter gentleman in fact voted alone, so that Mr. Shepard was declared to be the recommended unanimously, with but one dissenting voice, which it was agreed not to count.

Truly, the Democracy are well-skilled in political harmony, but they are too crafty to tire the popular ear with a monotony of sweet sounds. A few harsh chords must be twanged occasionally, in order that its specimens of delightful harmony may have a more astonishing effect. P. S.

The Small Pox.—Lest exaggerated reports should go abroad respecting the existence of the Small Pox in Wilmington, we think it our duty to state, that two cases, and two only, exist in town, a child about two years old, and a black woman, the nurse of the child. They are both in so favorable a way that their recovery is strongly hoped for. Neither of them had been vaccinated. It is not known how they contracted the disease. We do not think there is *much* danger that the disease will spread. As one great measure of precaution vaccination is being very generally practiced upon those who had not previously received the benefit of it.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Journal, published two days later than the Chronicle, says that both the cases are now out of danger, and that no fears are entertained that the disease will spread.

Southern line of packets.—On the 15th of March, a Line of Packets between Baltimore and Wilmington, N. C., will commence their trips. The "Wilmington," a beautiful Schooner, will sail from Baltimore on that day, to be followed by the "Fayetteville" on the 1st of April. These fine vessels will perform regular alternate trips thereafter, and we trust with profit to their owners, and mutual benefit to the trade of the two places.

SUPREME COURT.

The Arguments of Counsel have closed before this Tribunal. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

By Ruffin, C. J. In Horton *v.* Horton, in Equity from Chatham, directing a decree for the Plaintiff. Also, in Hawkins *v.* Alston, in Equity from Warren, decree for Plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in State *v.* Duncan, from Iredell, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Riddick *v.* Jones, from Camden, affirming the judgment below.

By Daniel, J. in Collins & Roberts *v.* Roberts, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Borden *v.* Thomas, from Carteret, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Shuford, from Caldwell, reversing the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Roberts *v.* Collins, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the State *v.* Nelson Cousins, from Person, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Roberson *et al. v.* Woolard, from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Wilkins *v.* Slade, in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Barnett *v.* Spratt, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the bill.

The Washington Correspondent of the Tribune writes:—

"The Loco Focos are very much annoyed to find themselves, after all, the real British party. The Report of Robert J. Walker is so anti-Republican in its principles, that the American House of Representatives refused to print an extra number, which was moved by Mr. Payne, of Alabama, in the early part of the Session. The British House of Lords—the head-quarters of Aristocracy—was the only body that would print it. Surely that sort of Democracy must be spurious which finds an endorser in the British House of Lords. The man who has stolen anything is the first to cry "stop thief," and so it is with the Loco Focos who talk of the Whigs being in favor with the British. But no Whig Secretary ever wrote a Report which was adopted by the English Nobility, as one of the Documents published by the authority of the House of Lords. Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Walker are a pretty pair of Democrats."

MR. WALKER'S TARIFF REPORT.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1846.

You may rely upon it, this British-hating Administration is resolved to *buy off* England from insisting upon her claim to the Oregon territory! Yes, to *purchase of England* a portion of that territory which it proclaims is *all ours*, with a "clear and unquestionable" title vested in the United States!

And how, and at what price, does the Administration design to purchase that of Great Britain which the said Administration declares is already ours? What will England require in this bargain as a sufficient compensation for giving up her claim to Oregon? What will she take? What will gratify her most? What is the darling, cherished object of her heart in this matter? *The breaking down of the American Tariff, that gives active business to the American people of all classes and callings, and fills the American Treasury with the means of paying all our obligations and keeping our credit honored!*—This is what England desires! This is what she will take in exchange for her pretensions to Oregon! And what will be the cost? Ay, there's the rub! What will be the cost of this purchase of that which Mr. President Polk has solemnly declared is ours already?

Mr. Walker estimates that his Tariff bill will yield a revenue of twenty-two millions of dollars annually. It will probably yield sixteen millions; but even if the sum were to reach twenty-two millions, it will not then be large enough, by about ten millions, to meet the annual expenditures of the Government! How is the deficit to be met? A deficit of ten millions of dollars a year for fifteen years—supposing the design to be to break down the Tariff and keep it down for that length of time—would amount to the snug little sum of *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars!* And this is to be supplied, paid into the Treasury from the hard earnings of the farmers, mechanics, and other laboring men of the country, *by means of a direct tax*, or BORROWED and a FUNDED DEBT created and entailed upon those who come after us! Is not this a pretty price for our self-styled Democratic Administration to contemplate giving to England *for nothing!* for her claim to territory which the purchasers positively declare she is not in the least entitled to!

Who truckles to the British in this matter? Who caters, manœuvers and gets up *British Tariff Reports*, that give the British Ministry great pleasure and satisfaction, and which that delighted Ministry have reprinted and circulated over the Queen's Empire? Who indeed but the very politicians and party who have been everlastingly proclaiming that their opponents are British Whigs, and the friends of the British!!

The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:—

"The season has now arrived when it is customary to make the necessary arrangements for the Spring business. On Saturday a master-builder called on a capitalist who, it was known, contemplated erecting five or six houses. On being applied to he answered the mechanic that he had abandoned the idea of building until our foreign affairs were settled. I have heard lately of several instances of the same character. Such is the ruinous effect which the policy of the Government has upon the business operations of the country.

"The *Newark Daily Advertiser*, a well-conducted journal, publishes an interesting letter from an American merchant in London, dated 3d February. The writer is an intelligent, and, he appears to be, a shrewd man. I make the following short extract:

"The Government here are making great preparations for war. They are enrolling *all* the militia, who are to take the place of the standing army, which is to be sent out of the country—the militia cannot be. Their time of service is three years. They are paid and drilled, clothed and fed, as other soldiers. It is the prevailing opinion among all classes that all this preparation is directed towards the United States."

Qualifications for a Senator.—A Washington letter gives this sketch of one of the United States Senators from Georgia:

"Mr. Colquitt is not only an able legislator, but a sound lawyer, and a good preacher. He is a man of decided talent, energetic, persevering and industrious. He is said to have made, in one day, two stump speeches, preached two sermons, argued a case in Court, and joined a couple in the holy bands of wedlock! He also posesses, according to his friends, another very eminent qualification for a Senator of the United States. To use the language of the authority referred to, "he can thrash any other man wrapped up in the same quantity of skin!"

The N. Y. "Courier" is joining with the Morning News in calling upon Mr. Buchanan to speak out in reference to the charge in Colton's life of Clay, that Mr. Buchanan, in presence of Mr. Letcher of Ky., and during the Jackson and Adams excitement for the Presidency, indirectly offered Mr. Clay the place of Secretary of State, with the understanding that he would exert his influence to secure the election of Gen. Jackson.

"The News indulges in a repetition of the stereotyped eulogies of Gen. Jackson's integrity, and denies, with a swaggering air, either that the General is proved to have been capable of sending Mr. Buchanan on such an errand, or that the latter was 'willing to be sent.' These points, (says the Courier) are not in issue. Whether Gen. Jackson *sent* him or not,—whether he was *willing* or not to be sent, —this fact is clear, *that he* WENT,—and that he went, too, with a most serious and important message to Mr. Clay."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that, in the course of his speech on Oregon, Mr. Martin, of Tennessee, remarked that if war should come, the people of Tennessee would be ready for the conflict, and that although they had no great General to lead them on to victory, they would hang General Jackson's cocked hat upon a pole, and this would be enough to cause fifty thousand men to rally round it. In the course of his speech he used the following *beautiful* and *striking* figure:

"The green grass on the lofty hills of Oregon will serve for spears, and the berries on the mountain tops will serve as buckshot in the hands of freemen to repel the enemy."

Gen. S. W. Downs, Loco, has been elected Senator to Congress from Louisiana, for 6 years from the 4th of March 1847, in place of Mr. Barrow, Whig.

Ex-Gov. McDowell, of Va. has been elected to Congress from the District lately represented by Mr. Taylor, dec'd.

THE EFFECT OF THE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.—It has been very generally supposed, and great importance attached to the idea, that as soon as the English ports are opened to the reception of our breadstuffs at a nominal duty, our country would be able to supply England with them to an immense amount. On this subject the National Intelligencer says with great truth,—

"We cannot refrain from warning the Administration and its friends, in a brief word, how bitter will be the reverse of their present exaltation, when shall be accomplished the demolition of the wise and happy system of policy under which our country so greatly prospers. when our ports shall be thrown open to foreign competition, the country flooded with the productions of foreign labor, and the edifice of domestic industry, reared at the cost of so much toil and treasure, and affording so bounteous a result of national prosperity, shall be laid low. When the architects of ruin shall have achieved all this, the "Union" will see what sort of an equivalent for it will be the advantage to us of the English people being allowed to consume our surplus agricultural products without paying a tax on them to their own Government Yet even this advantage, partial as it would be here, will prove delusive. Were the repeal of the English corn duties to give to our produce an absolute monopoly of the market of that country, it might be some compensation for the destruction of our manufacturing and mechanical industry; men might still plant, though all other branches of employment were cut off. But, where shall we stand when, after our factories and workshops are prostrate, the accumulated wealth of years of labor scattered, and the industry of the country stricken down, we see the promised good for which we bartered all this elude our grasp, and the glorious boon of corn-law repeal prove for us but an unsubstantial shadow! Do the sages of the "Union" not known that, in one year from the opening of the English ports to foreign grain, the teeming plains and peasant labor of continental Europe, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and from the Danube to Cape Finisterre, would send more corn to England than all her hungry millions could eat, and at prices below those at which we could deliver it at our barn doors! Has not Germany, out of her ordinary production, undersold us in our own ports! And what chance shall we stand against her and the other nations of the Continent, with their energies employed in a common rivalry for the British market!

A speech of Lord Ashburton, in the British House of Lords, confirms this view of the matter by the following facts:—

"But the supply must not be expected from America; and we could not have a better proof of this than the fact that at this moment American corn could come here, through Canada, at a duty of *four shillings*: and yet, if the returns were examined, *it would be found that nine-tenths of the foreign corn in England was from the Baltic, though the duty on corn from its shores was* FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *a quarter.* This was entirely owing to the low price of labor in the north of Europe."

Honorable.—We copied a paragraph from a Boston paper, some time ago, describing the honorable conduct of a Boston merchant who, having failed in 1841, owing about $850,000, went into bankruptcy and obtained his discharge—his assets producing $800,000. The final dividend was made about two years and a half after the failure; but in the meantime the debtor had engaged again in business and so prospered that he was able to pay and did pay the remaining $50,000, thus discharging his original liabilities to the last cent. The name of this honorable man is James Read. His creditors have recently presented to him a rich service of plate in testimony of the respect with which his conduct has filled them. He and his descendants after him will value the service of plate at a price transcendantly above the $50,000 which he paid for the sake of honesty.

N. Y. Com.

WATCHES!
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THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

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Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

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HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

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We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 3, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The Editor of the Observer expects as usual to visit the Counties of Anson and Richmond during the ensuing Spring Superior Courts, to give his friends the customary opportunity of settling accounts.

SMALL POX.—We are requested to state, on the authority of Drs. B. and B. W. Robinson, Cameron, and Mallett, that the reports put in circulation within a day or two past, with regard to the Small Pox existing in or near this place, are without the slightest foundation.

INCENDIARISM.—Within the last fortnight incendiary attempts have been made in this place, Wilmington, Raleigh, Newbern, and Charleston.

In this place, fire was communicated to an out-house in the rear of a store on the South side of Hay Street, at the foot of Hay Mount, which, but for timely discovery, must have produced a serious conflagration. The authorities are unremitting in their efforts to detect the villain, in which it is greatly to be hoped they may succeed.

In Wilmington, a stable was set fire to and destroyed.

In Newbern, an unoccupied dwelling was destroyed, and a few nights after a stable was fired, but the fire was extinguished.

In Raleigh and Charleston, no damage was done.

It behooves the public to be on their guard against suspicious characters, and if possible to make an example of some of these diabolical villains.

REBUILDING.—The weather during the winter has been so severe as to prevent new brick buildings from being commenced. But now that milder weather may soon be calculated on, we observe that preparations are made for a number of buildings. By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that proposals are solicited for covering the premises of the late Mr. McArn with five tenements for Stores. But what is of much more public concernment, is the fact that the work of rebuilding the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, on an enlarged and more convenient scale, has been commenced, and will doubtless be prosecuted with energy.

HORRIBLE RENCONTRE.—A concerted meeting took place on one of the islands in the James River, opposite Richmond, Va., on Wednesday morning last, between John Hamden Pleasants, Editor of the Star, (and for many years Editor of the Whig) and Thomas Ritchie, Jr. son of the Editor of the Union, who has succeeded his father as Senior Editor of the Enquirer. They were armed with revolving pistols, duelling pistols, sword canes, and bowie knives. Each fired several times, as they advanced towards each other, five of Ritchie's balls taking effect: viz: in the arm, shoulder, upper part of the left breast, left hand, and upper and inner part of the thigh, of Pleasants. Ritchie was but slightly hurt, and immediately made his escape in the cars for Washington. Pleasants's wounds are dangerous, and it is thought will prove fatal. He was in the act of rushing upon Ritchie with his sword cane, when the last ball took effect in his thigh, and he fell, declaring that if he recovered it should not end there.

P. S. Mr. Pleasants died of his wounds on Friday morning.

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE.—We really believe that after all WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. of Richmond county, is to be the Candidate of the party for Governor. In addition to his nomination by *four grown men* in Anson, we see that "a Caucus of some of the leaders of the party," "held in a back room of Mr. J. B. Kerr's tavern" at Charlotte, has also made the same nomination, and a meeting in Lincoln has followed suit. The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian has it "from undoubted authority, that if the *people* thus demand his services, Col. Leak will not be the man to shrink back, but that he will enter the field at the people's bidding, and come out victorious, if merit and a good cause can command success."

The Jeffersonian's authority that Mr. Leak will not shrink back, may be undoubted; but we are a little disposed to question his undoubted authority for the assertion that he will "come out victorious."

Mr. Leak is certain to gain something by all this: The party has made him a "Colonel," in a very summary way, without either election or appointment. This we think will do for the present, without the title of Governor, which cannot be spared to him just now. The Jeffersonian thus puffs the new-made "Colonel":—

"We have known Col. Leak for years. He is no splendid orator, who can or would with a smooth and deceptious tongue, flatter and beguile the people with professions never to be carried out in practice—No; he is not that sort of a man. He is a plain, sensible, well informed farmer—a Democrat of the first water, as well in *practice* as in profession. His Democracy is no Sunday garment, to be worn and used only on special occasions, such as communion days, when all eyes are upon its proprietor:—It is a part and parcel of the man—nature made him a Democrat. And his endowments and cultivation are such as to make him at *least* a match in the Gubernatorial contest for any man the feds can start, Gov. Graham not excepted."

Gen. Romulus M. Saunders's appointment as Minister to Spain, to succeed Washington Irving, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. R. H. Brown, has issued Proposals for printing a Whig Newspaper at Asheboro', Randolph County, in this State. We wish him success in the enterprize.

THE ASPECT OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In our last we stated the universal impression, that the English news was altogether and highly pacific. A more careful examination of the papers has satisfied the Northern press, without distinction of party, that this was rather a flattering view of the tone of feeling in England. Indeed there is a confident belief, founded on a calm survey of all the circumstances, that a powerful feeling, now almost dormant, will be aroused in England on the receipt of the news of the rejection of the proposed arbitration.

On the first receipt of the news, the Washington "Union" was in high glee, giving all the credit of the pacific tone of England to the firmness of the President and Congress. That paper said, among other like things,—

"The tone of the British press and of some of the leading men in Parliament in relation to the Oregon question, seems to be pacific. England has been made to feel, by the stand taken by the President on that question, and so far triumphantly sustained by Congress, that we are fully in earnest. This is the great point. This has been felt in the Oregon negotiation before. Conscious that we are fully in the right, and that we have demonstrated ourselves to be so, and that the country is coming to feel as one man on the subject, the tone of England may well be pacific. It may seem to some men a rash prediction, but we venture to say that when it is known in England that our government declines to submit the question to arbitration, and is firmly and cordially sustained by the country and by Congress in this decision, the tone of the press and of politicians in England will not be less pacific than it now is."

The Union called on its readers to wait a little, and they would see a yet more apparent change in the tone of England.

On the next day the "Union" still wore its glorification spectacles:—

"We are more strongly confirmed [illegible] impressions which we expressed [illegible] conciliatory and pacific tone of the British government and of the press."

But on the third day after the receipt of the news, the "Union" changed its tone as follows:—

"We gave in the Union of Saturday the [illegible] debate in the House of Commons [illegible] the Oregon negotiation. Compared with the [illegible] of Lord John Russell, and even of Sir Robert Peel, on the same subject, in Nov. last, these speeches appear upon their surface [illegible] and amicable. We trust they are as sincere as we desire them to be. But it is impossible, at the same time, not to perceive the tone of warlike preparations which Sir Robert intimates as being, even in these times, the situation of England.

"Meantime the language of the British press, in view of the proceedings of Congress, is somewhat less pacific than at first, upon the receipt of the President's message. The reasons for the change may easily be divined. Symptoms of a divided opinion in the House of Representatives had appeared. A little timely bluster in the British journals was at once resorted to, to aggravate them. Again the matter had come up in Parliament. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell were cautious and pacific in their general tone; and to offset this, the "Times" and "Chronicle" took their stand on the "honor" of England, and blew a blast or two on the war trumpet. The moral from this state of things seems clear. The British press is experimenting on American nerves. A firm, consistent adherence to the line of policy marked out by the message, and already adopted by one House of Congress—adherence without bluster, without passion, and without one token of dread, or fear, or hesitation—is our only proper response to such a course on the part of England."

What a strange hallucination must possess the Editor of the Union! He evidently considers, or affects to consider, the British government and press as actuated alone by the spirit of bluster and bullyism—"experimenting on American nerves:" Whilst he thinks that all is done here "without bluster, without passion," &c. Surely he cannot have read the speeches on either side of the Atlantic!—And yet he himself admits that in the English Parliament the speeches appear "singularly pacific and amicable." Indeed do they, compared with many of those delivered in our Congress. Look for instance at that elegant specimen of Locofoco oratory, the speech of Kennedy of Indiana, who predicted that "the American Eagle would stick his claws into the British Lion's nose and make the blood spout"!!—Look at the speeches of Cass and Allen, and Sawyer, and a host of kindred spirits, and see where the bluster and the passion are. Indeed the Editorial columns of the Union itself have been full of such sound and fury.

But our object was not to point out this disgusting feature in the Locofoco tactics, but only to show our readers what is really the prospect from abroad. For this purpose, we first quoted from the "Union," and we will now refer to the Whig papers, which present the same view.

The National Intelligencer says:—

"We have looked carefully through the English newspapers on the subject of Oregon, and attentively considered what has been expressed by leading persons in both Houses of Parliament, and we confess we do not see much change in the aspect of things, nor any change that can be regarded as favorable. It appears to us that the English Ministry stand where they stood some months ago, in the respective declarations of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, and we apprehend that an impression will be made still more unfavorable on the English Ministry and English mind when it shall be seen that the Government of the United States has repeatedly rejected what can hardly fail to be regarded as terms for a fair and honorable termination of the dispute.

"We may add, as another circumstance calculated to cause deep regret, that the remarks made by the President, in his message at the opening of the session, respecting the conduct of France, have produced just the effect which discreet persons foresaw—namely, a degree of astonishment at the President's language, and an impression unfavorable on the whole, as we greatly fear, to the general character and conduct of the present American Government. Well may it be asked, What wisdom, then, in the gratuitous indulgence of remarks calculated to avert the sympathy of enlightened nations from us and our cause? On the whole, we wish that prospects of continued peace were brighter and stronger."

Two days after the above, the Intelligencer said,—

"The general opinion, as we find it expressed by persons about us, and as we gather it from the most intelligent presses, corroborates what we ventured to say in Tuesday's paper, that the true aspect of the news recently received is not one which renders the settlement of difficulties between the United States and England more easy. And perhaps it is due to our readers to say that we do not collect, from any current rumor or general surmise, either that the Government of the United States has received any favorable intelligence from Mr. McLane, or that the British Minister here is in possession of any instructions to renew efforts for settlement by compromise.

"We alluded, in Tuesday's paper, to the fact that Mr. Buchanan, by authority of the President, had refused *two* offers to adjust the existing dispute by arbitration; and we expressed our fears—and those fears are sincere and deep—that those repeated rejections could not fail to produce an unfavorable impression in England. By recurring to computation of time, we now find that, at the sailing of the last steamer, the first rejection by Mr. Buchanan of the proffered arbitration must have already become known to the English Ministry, although not to the English public. And if it now be true, as we rather suppose it is, from the absence of all evidence, and indeed all rumor to the contrary, that *no* new instructions have been sent to the British Minister here, our inference would be that the rejection of arbitration was regarded as an unfriendly act, and that the case called for further deliberation.

"This is our own inference. Perhaps it is unfounded. We hope it is. But if it should be true that the British Government views Mr. Buchanan's first rejection of arbitration as unfriendly, what will it say to his second rejection, and to the reasons given for refusing so apparently a fair offer?"

The very sagacious N. Y. correspondent of the Intelligencer also writes,—

"That the British Government and the British people will do all in their power to perpetuate peace between Great Britain and the United States I have no doubt, provided they are not required to sacrifice their national honor, or what they may esteem a point of honor. That, in my opinion, they will not surrender.

"Viewing the case in this aspect, and taking into consideration the ground which our Administration and its warmest advocates have assumed, I regret to say *I do not consider the late news as pacific*. The speech of Sir Robert Peel is conciliatory, dignified and frank; but there is in it a calmness of manner which indicates a firmness of mind that a superficial observer may mistake for an opposite quality, and I apprehend some of our boisterous statesmen *will* mistake.

"It is very evident that Mr Peel expected that our Government would agree to arbitrate, *or* that something would be offered by us *instead* of arbitration. That the British Ministry and people will be disappointed, and, to a limited extent, chagrined, when they hear of the manner in which their proposition has been received, I have no doubt."

"Allow me to call your attention to some remarks of the *Times* on this subject. That paper, in an eminent degree, possesses the confidence of British statesmen. Its means of obtaining information are known to be extensive, and it often foreshadows the opinions and views of Ministers—perhaps without any immediate intercourse with them.

'But,' says the Times, "gentlemen of the House of Representatives, you must be aware that you cannot go on talking thus forever. These big swelling words must produce some definite and palpable issue of fact. They must either become utterly nugatory, or else must lead to a war." * * * "Are you, then, prepared to meet the only alternative which is indicated by your own words, and shadowed forth by your own predictions? Are you prepared for war? Have you calculated its cost, its consequences, its calamities?"

"Let not the American Government rely too confidently on the reluctance of England to engage in a war." * * * "Yet, let them know that our love of peace springs from principle, not from fear; and that it, unmindful of a great duty, and careless of great crime, *then reject the peaceful and bloodless arbitration which we have now proposed for an appeal to the sword*, that we take up the gage fully prepared to go through the trial without waver and without apprehension for the result. The miseries produced by such a decision would be infinite, the sin of provoking them enormous; but the sin and its penalties would rebound on those whose ambition suggested, or whose weakness acquiesced in, the abandonment of more honest and more moderate counsels.'

"These brief extracts will enable you to form some opinion of the probable feeling which will pervade the British people when they learn that the proposition to compromise has been rejected. If Mr. Polk continues to claim the "whole of Oregon," and adheres to it, *war is inevitable*."

Such is the present aspect of this Oregon question. It will probably yet assume many different phases, before it is finally settled. There will yet, we fear, be alternations of hope and anxiety in the minds of the friends of peace.

Texas, Mexico, and the U. States.—The movements at the South are well calculated to excite interest, if not anxiety.

Accounts received at New Orleans from Mexico, to the 21st of Jan'y, state that Mr. Slidell left the city of Mexico on the 17th of January, on his return to the U. States. He was furnished with an escort to Vera Cruz, but the passport, for which he applied, was refused, on the ground that he was not a *special minister* of the United States for the *settlement* of the *affairs of Texas*—his appointment being that of a Minister *Plenipotentiary*, which was in violation of the agreement made with Herrera's Government to receive a *special* Minister for a *special* purpose only.

On the 14th January, the Minister of War issued an order for all the unattached officers in depot, to repair immediately to the frontier, and join the army concentrating upon the Rio Grande for the defence of their national rights in Texas. The present number of these officers is about 5,000. These alone are sufficient to officer an army of 100,000.

On the same day, a circular order was issued by the Minister of the Interior, to the Governors of Departments or States, that all the ancient presidial cavalry, regular troops, about 3000 strong, should be immediately mustered into service, for the invasion of Texas, and defence of the Rio Grande.

On the 15th January, Gen. Paredes issued a circular order to all the Governors of States, that within forty days from that date, they shall furnish the necessary quota of men, to fill up the Army of Invasion to a war complement—60,000 men. The present army does not exceed 40,000. The troops now at the capital are constantly drilled with a view to act in large bodies.

We have received the official proclamation of Gen'l. Francisco Mejia, to the troops under his command at Matamoros, dated January 17th, which breathes hostility to the United States.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 18th ult. says that the above news is "fully confirmed by undoubted information." And yet the same paper of the 19th says,—

By the arrival of the British mail steamship Teviot, at Havana, on the 8th inst., we are placed in possession of advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 30th ult. The intelligence is by no means important. Mr. Slidell and Mr. Parrott had retired to Jalapa, under escort, and were still there on the 31st ult., awaiting later and more decisive instructions from our Government. There seemed to be no probability that our Minister would be received by Gen. Paredes, the latter having come into power under the implied condition of invading Texas, and without the slightest intention of doing so; it would, nevertheless, be incumbent on the part of the administration to preserve a certain degree of coolness towards the United States. Hence the presumption that Mr. Slidell will not be recognized, as we are informed by a gentleman who came passenger in the English steamer, and conversed with our Minister at Jalapa, on the 31st ult.

We have no means of reconciling these discordant accounts.

One thing is pretty certain, however; the U. S. troops at Corpus Christi have received orders to *break up the encampment at that place, and move to the Rio Grande!* This fact is stated in the Corpus Christi Gazette, and is reiterated in letters from officers there published in the New Orleans papers. And it is confirmed by a letter, (presumed from an officer,) to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, which particularizes the preparations for the march, and says it was to be commenced about the 1st inst. He says that our army consists of about 3000 effective men, and that the Mexican force at Metamoras is stated to be 12,000. He does not believe, however, that there will be any fighting. For his own part, he is in favor of "blockading Vera Cruz at once, and demanding a speedy adjustment of all matters of indemnity and bounty." This would be a summary process. It would be war.

"Highly Important from Yucatan."—Under this head the New Orleans Delta says that the Yucatecos are anxious to be annexed to the United States, to protect them against Mexico.

Oregon and the Tariff.—The "Union" makes a labored contradiction of the reports so extensively circulated, that the Administration would negotiate with England for the whole of Oregon, by sacrificing our Protective Tariff. In the course of its article is the following passage, which possibly means something:—

"We might even pay England some millions of money to compensate her Hudson Bay Company for their posts, and block-houses, and habitations, and huts."

Is it possible that the Union would "pay some thousands of money" for that which it, and its President, & party, all say is "clearly and unquestionably" our own! But, however inconsistent the idea, there is sense in it. Better to pay "some millions" for the extinguishment of a doubtful claim, than go to war and expend some *hundreds* of millions, and then find ourselves just at the point at which we set out.

Queer Reliance.—The Wilmington Journal thinks that it will be an easy matter to secure a Locofoco majority in the next Legislature. And what does the reader think is the principal thing cited by the Journal as the ground of its reliance? Why the Emmet forgery!

"The Whig party, (says the Journal,) literally "used itself up" during the last session. The case of the Senator from Onslow, the most ruthless and foul piece of partizan tyranny which has ever disgraced a legislative body in this State, is fresh on the minds of the people. They have not forgotten—they never can forget it."

We don't *know* how it may be with that party:—the infliction of punishment for an admitted case of Forgery, may be a very "ruthless and foul piece of partizan tyranny," in its eyes, and may excite it to desperate exertions to overthrow those who were so "ruthless" as to be offended at such a peccadillo. But in *our opinion*, this is the very last thing upon which the leaders should rely in the coming campaign. *We* believe that there is too much old-fashioned *honesty* in North Carolina for that.

The Penitentiary Question.—The reader will find in this paper a publication of statistics on this subject, from Gov. Graham, in conformity to the requirements of the last Legislature.

Though favorable, from motives of humanity, and for the sake of some approach to certainty in the punishment of crime, to the adoption of the Penitentiary System in North Carolina, we have heretofore said but little about it, for the reason, that we think the Legislature shirked its proper responsibility when it referred a question of that kind to the people, and that we think there is some evidence of a disposition now or hereafter to make party capital out of its decision. We have no doubt that there are many demagogues, who, unfit for public trusts, are anxiously awaiting the adoption of this measure, in the hope that they may be able to raise a clamor about the expenditure of so many thousands, and ride into the Legislature or other place on the dissatisfaction they may be thus able to stir up. We have but little disposition to aid them: and therefore feel an indifference to the decision of the question, which, under other circumstances, would be foreign to our nature.

The difficulty now experienced in convicting any one of a crime which our laws would visit with capital punishment, is universally admitted, and universally acknowledged to be a great evil. And it is a growing evil. As it would be idle to expect to arrest the tendency of public feeling in that particular, it would seem to be necessary to provide some other mode, by which punishment to some extent may be *ensured*. This must either be done, or capital offences will be committed with even more impunity than at present—and it is now bad enough, in all conscience. The only mode of accomplishing this desideratum, would seem to be, the erection of a Penitentiary. The system of imprisonment in the common jails, is almost out of the question; for it would be far more expensive, whilst it would totally fail of that reformation of the convict, which should be the object of all law.

But we merely intended to call attention to the Governor's statement.

Oats *vs.* Corn.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of Sir Robert Peel's speech on the Corn Laws, says,—

"You will observe that the Premier designated *oats* as a *nobler* quality of food than Indian corn—in order we presume, to gratify the Scotch. The disparagement is almost a *casus belli*."

The correspondent suggests, justly enough, that we "send over a few Virginia cooks or housekeepers to prove the excellencies and varieties of corn bread, fit for a royal repast."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 23d, an adjournment without transacting any business, took place, in honor of the day, (which was celebrated as Washington's Birth-day, instead of Sunday the 22d.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Breese presented a memorial from A. Whitney, asking a grant of land for the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. [In presenting this memorial, Mr. Breese took occasion to speak of the importance of this measure, the ability with which the memorial was drawn, and the vast amount of really useful information it conveyed to the public.] Ordered to be printed.

The Oregon debate was resumed, and Mr. Dickinson of N. Y. spoke two hours, without concluding, in favor of the notice.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dickinson concluded what is represented as having been a very stupid speech on Oregon.

At the close of his speech Mr. Dayton moved to postpone the subject till the 16th inst. Mr. Allen opposed the motion. Mr. Calhoun was anxious at once to take the vote on the various propositions, that it might be seen which one the Senate would adopt, after which he intended to speak on the subject. Mr. Cass was against postponement. He took occasion to say that he saw nothing pacific in the late English news. Mr. Berrien said that the notice must inevitably be given, but suggested to Mr. Dayton to withdraw his motion; which he did. Some proposed amendments were then ordered to be printed, with a view to voting on them to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive session.

On Thursday, (according to the sketch of the proceedings given in the Baltimore Patriot, the only paper we have received containing the account,) Mr. Crittenden entered somewhat into the merits of the question, and spoke with great power and effect.

Mr. Webster followed, and reviewed the unintelligible course of the Administration, with dignity and force. He could not understand this incessant clamor for the whole of Oregon as compatible with repeated expressions of a wish to have negotiations go on. If we are resolved not to yield an inch, why talk of negotiation? He alluded, playfully, to Mr. Cass's "inevitable" war in such a way as to call up that Senator by way of explanation. The scene was quite rich, and the dignified and grave Senate was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Breese urged his proposition to postpone the subject to Monday, as a personal favor to himself as he desired to speak on the subject at large.

Mr. Colquitt followed and ridiculed the advocates of panics and wars, and gave a long dissertation on *nerves*.

Mr. Breese rejoined, and remarked that he said nothing about the lack of courage or nerve on the part of any party or person, that should call forth the remarks of the Senator from Georgia.

The discussion was continued at much length and with great spirit, the speakers following in this order—Messrs. Colquitt, Calhoun, Hannegan, Crittenden, Breese, Colquitt, Hannegan, Johnson, of Md., Allen, Pennebacker, Johnson, of Md., Cass, Calhoun, Cass, Breese.

After this, and before any vote was taken on either of the propositions, (although the cry of "question! question!" was raised on all sides of the Chamber)—

Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate adjourn over to Monday next—which was agreed to.

The House of Representatives did not meet on Monday the 23d.

On Tuesday, the House took up and debated the bill appropriating $1,348,450, (besides an *indefinite sum* for the purchase of the Louisville and Portland Canal,) for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, [not a dollar of which is to be expended in either Virginia or North Carolina!] A debate arose which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, after a good deal of unimportant business, the same bill was further debated.

And on Thursday, likewise.

The Mails.—We have no Washington papers of later date than Thursday last—owing, doubtless, to the furious storm of wind, rain, sleet and snow, on Sunday and yesterday.

Messrs. Dockery and Reid.—In the proceedings of the House of the 7th ult. we copied a brief statement of a passage between the above named gentlemen. Supposing that our readers would feel an interest in it, we have obtained a more full account, as follows:—

Mr. Reid took bold ground for all of Oregon, every inch to 54° 40'; and in the ardor of his argument contended that such was the force of public sentiment in North Carolina, that his colleague, (looking across the Hall at Mr. Dockery) of the *Lumber River* District, had found it necessary during his campaign last Summer in the strong hold of Whiggery, to declare that he would defend Oregon if he had to travel over prickly pears barefooted.

Here Mr. Dockery rose and addressing the Chair asked if his colleague would yield the floor for a moment? to which Mr. Reid replied in the affirmative. Mr. D. proceeded: He had not supposed that any remark which fell from him as far back as June last was of sufficient importance to justify its introduction upon the floor of Congress. But his colleague had more experience in Congressional usages than he had, and he would not contest that point. He desired, however, in the first place, to correct the gentleman's geography. Lumber River was in no part of his District. He was sorry it was not. He knew the people on that River very well, and should be proud of such a constituency. This the honorable gentleman ought to have known, particularly as his (Mr. D's) District adjoined his own. In reference to his opinions at home on the Oregon question then before the House, he had at no period had any concealments: he had said more than once that he viewed the question as one of boundary; that we had rights in Oregon and so had England; that the dividing line should be agreed upon by honorable negotiation, and whenever that was done—whenever our rights were defined and the extent of our territory established—*then* he would, as far as in his power, defend every inch of our soil, if it should be necessary to walk over prickly pears. These were his sentiments before the people, and he would now say that after the able examination of the subject in this House for weeks, and all that he had read from the ablest pens in the country, his opinions had not undergone the slightest change. And without questioning the honesty of his colleague's conclusions, he believed his own accorded with the views of a large majority of the freemen of North Carolina.

Mr. Reid: Will my colleague allow me to ask him where he thinks the boundary should be run?

Mr. D.: Certainly, sir. He thought it should be run just about where the honorable gentleman's President had proposed to John Bull to run it—the 49th parallel of North latitude.

Mr. Reid resumed by remarking, he had been with his colleague in the Legislature of N. C. several Sessions, and from his repeated efforts to obtain an appropriation for the improvement of Lumber River, he had supposed it run through his own county.

Mr. D.: Will my colleague allow me the floor a moment?

Mr. Reid: If he will not consume too much of my hour.

Mr. D. said the gentleman had no right to locate his desires to benefit their State to so narrow limits. He had often supported measures for the general good, and had desired to extend improvements to the gentleman's own county.

Mr. Walker's Tariff.—The Charleston Mercury and its Washington correspondent are very much dissatisfied with the Tariff bill prepared by Mr. Walker for the Committee of Ways and Means.—They complain of its leaving tea and coffee exempt from duty, of its putting the enormous duty of 75 per cent. on some articles, and that it recommends the home valuation, by means of which, they contend, the duty on Iron, Coal, Sugar, &c. which are stated by the bill at 30 per cent., will actually amount to more than 52 per cent!! They complain, too, that iron and coal and a few other articles, are protected by this high duty of 52 per cent., and other articles by only half that. Why this difference, except that it is intended to propitiate Pennsylvania! They say that the bill is not so good a free trade bill as McMay's, which was rejected by the last Congress. The correspondent reiterates his declaration that the South is to be "deceived, betrayed, and cheated."

Turpentine in South Carolina.—Our neighbors in South Carolina are at last awaking to the value of their pine trees, and so far overcoming their prejudice against tar and turpentine, as to condescend to become producers of them.—This is an evidence of good sense which they will feel very sensibly in their pockets if they will but persevere in it.

We see by the Cheraw Gazette, that a premium has been awarded by the Marlborough Agricultural Society to Dr. Wm. Crosland, for 183 barrels of Turpentine, made by one hand, last year. The expense of barrels and getting it to market in New York, is estimated at $131 50, and at the present price, $5 a barrel, it is expected to yield $915. Net yield $783 50. A pretty good profit on the labor of one hand.

A Legislative Example.—A correspondent of the New York *Courier des Etats Unis* mentions the recent death of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who, during a long legislative career, never made but one speech, the occasion of which was as follows:

"On a certain day the session was about to close—an orator had finished his peroration, and Mr. Sauzet was about to rise, when on a sudden Mr. H——, who for some moments was observed in a state of agitation, exhibiting signs of the most lively inquietude, exclaimed, in the midst of the general astonishment, 'Mr. President, I demand to be heard upon a personal fact.' [Sensation.] As soon as silence was restored, 'Mr. President,' said the orator, 'I have the honor to observe to you, that some body has stolen my hat.'"

The Deputy was so well satisfied with his effort that he went to the royal printing office to have his representation stated in the columns of the Moniteur, and eight days after each of his constituents received a copy of the only speech which he ever made at the national tribunal. Few orators can boast of having confined their speeches so strictly to the matter in view.

THRILLING NARRATIVE—TOTAL LOSS OF THE JOHN MINTURN.

The New York Courier remarking upon the recent disasters by the gale says:

The above are melancholy instances of the effects of the gale, but we have yet to relate one more, truly awful from the great number of lives lost, and that too from the most inexcusable neglect—we allude to the ship John Minturn, having derived the annexed particulars of the wreck from one of the crew who was saved—a fine intelligent sailor, named Samson King.

The ship received a pilot on board on Saturday afternoon, and went ashore on Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the very height of the storm. She struck with tremendous violence, and as the waves raised her up the second time, she broke in two, but did not entirely separate. The confusion at the moment of striking was terrible, but when the worst was known, every effort was made to do whatever could be performed under the circumstances, for the preservation of the lives of those on board, numbering in all fifty-one souls, including five cabin and twenty steerage passengers. The masts were cut away to ease her, but with very little effect, as she continued to thump and grind terribly. The yawl boat was then cut loose from the stern davits, but the surf ran so high, before she could be got around, she swamped, and was rendered useless.

The Captain, with his wife, son, daughter, and servant, together with the cabin passengers, took refuge in the poop cabin, the only place where they could be sheltered from the violence of the sea, which was pouring over them. By great exertions, the long boat was cast adrift, and launched over the bows, all of the head rigging having been previously cut away, so that it should not interfere with getting her off. Five of the crew, and one of the steerage passengers, a Portuguese, sprang into her, and a long coil of line was stowed in the stern sheets, by which it was intended to carry a hawser to the shore, and she shoved off. When near the shore, the undertow was strong, it was found impossible to carry the line further, and those in the boat were forced either to cut it, or return to the ill-fated ship.—They chose the former course, and landed in safety, having cut off the only chance of saving those on board the wreck. In this situation they remained, exposed to the violence of the sea and the cold which was intense, for ice formed as fast as their clothes were wet. Towards noon, all on board who were alive, for some had already sunk under their terrible sufferings, went forward to the top-gallant forecastle, where they had lashed themselves as they best could, to prevent the sea from washing them off. Capt. Stark and his mate, together with the pilot, remained it is thought in the poop cabin, and about noon, the vessel broke entirely in two amidships, the after part drifting away, and they were drowned.

All this time the vessel was so near the shore, that had any effort whatever been made, by procuring a boat, every soul on board might have been saved, but it was not until near eleven at night, that any attempt was made to reach the vessel by those on land. The topgallant and forecastle was crowded with the passengers and crew, among them Mrs. Stark, with her son, a fine manly boy of 12 to 14 years of age, who had behaved throughout with a coolness and courage far beyond his years, her daughter, the female servant and Mrs. Forbes, the wife of Mr. Forbes, one of the cabin passengers. In the early part of the day, while struggling to get forward, Mrs. Stark was thrown down by a water cask, which had broken adrift, and one side of her face was entirely laid open, but she uttered no murmurs or complaint, seeming anxious only for the safety of her husband and beloved children. In the afternoon the forecastle broke in two, fore and aft, and about half of those lashed to it were precipitated into the wreck beneath, where they met an instantaneous death. Of the remainder, no one was saved alive, all having perished from the combined effects of the cold, and the sea pouring over them.

Fifteen of the unhappy sufferers, including the Captain's wife and children, and a female steerage passenger, with an infant, were clustered around the stump of the foremast, exposed for nearly twelve hours to all the fury of the storm, and ten of these died there before any attempt was made to rescue them.—Mrs. Stark, about five minutes before she breathed her last, turned to King, the sailor, and begged him to save her husband and children, but they had all gone before her. The female steerage passenger who had an infant at the breast, died in King's arms; and when her body was found on Tuesday, her infant was so closely clasped to her breast, it was found impossible to separate them, and they were thus buried.

Between 10 and 11 at night, a boat came from the shore, and took off the survivors, viz: the second mate, two of the crew and four of the steerage passengers, who had lived through that awful scene, making *thirteen* only saved, out of fifty one.

When the ship first struck, she was not more than three lengths from the beach; and as the cargo was washed out of her, she was driven farther on, until at length she was so close, that a strong man, unnumbed by the cold, could readily have swung himself, by a small effort, to the beach. In this position the entire day was passed, and no effort was made to save one of them, the boat, as we have said, not being brought until near 11 at night.

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—See the advertisement of Mr. Phillips, of New Jersey. Those who desire to supply themselves with this rich fruit, of the best variety, have now an opportunity of doing so.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labour.

Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one than to give *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure *Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup*, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 3, 1845. 1500-3w.

MARRIED.

At Conoconary, Halifax, the seat of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. on Thursday, the 19th inst. by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh, P. M. EDMONDSTON, Esq. of Charleston, to Miss CATHARINE A. DEVEREUX.

DIED.

In Athens, Geo. on the 5th ult. Mrs. LOUISA ANN, wife of Gen. George Whitfield, and daughter of the Hon. Wm. Blackledge. She removed from Lenoir county, N. C. in June last.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., EDWARD HALL, son of Mr. O. G. Parsley, aged 5 months and 28 days.

At Key West, Florida, on the 17th ult., R. F. BRANTLEY, son of the late Rev. Dr. Brantley, of Charleston, S. C.

Near Little Rock, Arkansas, Mrs. CHRISTIAN McKENZIE, wife of John McKenzie, and daughter of Duncan McKinnon, of Rockfish, Cumberland county. Bereaved relatives and friends mourn their irreparable loss, yet console themselves with the sweet reflection, that while the cares and anxieties incident to life is their lot, her's is among angels and saints made perfect in the firmament of glory, where the wicked no more can trouble, and where the weary are forever at rest.—Com.

In Randolph county, on the 16th ult. Dr. JAS. B. MOSS, aged about 40 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 3.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—But little Cotton coming to market; principal sales at 6¼ to 6½. Flour 4½ to 5¼. Corn plenty at 75 to 80. Oats 40 to 50. Bacon 7½ to 8½.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 25.

In Turpentine prices have ranged from 4 00 to 4 10 for soft; 1000 barrels sold yesterday at 4 00, whilst other lots brought 4 05 on Monday. The hard quality was of ready sale at 2 05 and 2 10. No late sale of Spirits Turpentine heard of; the distillers are asking higher, say 61 and 62½ cts.

Tar has fallen off somewhat; sales at 1 70.

Timber is plentiful at market; some rafts of superior quality for sawing bring 6 and the rise, but the current rates are between 4 and 5½.

Lumber is quite dull; a late sale of Flooring at $12 is reported, the only transaction for some days.

Staves are still dull; one lot of R. O. hhd., dressed, brought 10 dls.

Shingles have further declined; a lot of rather inferior sold at 2 dls.; good bring 2¼ and 2½.

A large lot of Bacon, hog round, was sold at 8 cts. on 90 days; other lots at 7¼, 7½, &c., for cash.

Sales of Lard in bbls at 7½ & 8, in kegs 8½ & 9.

Further sales of Cuba Molasses from wharf at 20 cts.; 21 was refused yesterday however.

CHERAW MARKET—Feb. 10.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 5¾ to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 90. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, large sales of Cotton last week, at an advance of ¼ cent on fine qualities since the arrival of the Cambria. Uplands 6¾ to 8½. Flour 5 43 to 5 56. Wheat 1 20. Southern Corn 64 to 65. Beeswax 29½. Feathers 30.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 7½. N. C. Corn 60 to 63. Flour 5 37 to 5 50.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,215,124 bales, against 1,502,220 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer W. B. Meares, with Goods for J. Waddill, Jr., E. Fuller, D. & W. McLaurin, Hall & Johnson, J. R. Gee, D. A. Ray & Co., Cook & Troy, H. Leete, J. D. Williams, W. McIntyre, C. P. Mallett, Phoenix Co., C. T. Haigh & Son, H. & E. J. Lilly, C. R. Jones, H. L. Myrover & Co., M. N. Leary, Jas. Sundy, Little River Co., J. Johnson, Gardiner & McKethan, and J. Brookshank, of this place; and for H. A. London, J. J. & A. C. Blum, J. H. Lindsay, Long, Webb & Co., A. D. McLean, A. S. McNeill, Holt & Carrigan, and others, of the interior.

Also, Feb'y 27, Steamer Henrietta, with boat B. Rush in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, W W Briggs, E J Hale, G W McDonald, Holt & Hall, C T Haigh & Son, E W Wilkings, Dr B Robinson, S W Tillinghast & Co, W McIntyre, C P Mallett, A W Steel, J Huske & Son, S J Hinsdale, S Bean, J W Wooten, Rockfish Co, S T Hawley, J Waddill, Jr, M McKinnon, Cook & Hedges, A Johnson & Co, H Branson, D Gee, J R Gee, W H Bayne, J H & J Martine, H Leete, P P Johnson & Co, J McRae, T S Lutterloh, J Johnson, A Jessup, D McNeill, and P Taylor, of this place; and for Dr Shuman, F Frieze, C Stuben, Craven & McCain, J & W Murphy, J & R Sloan, M Boger, and Brown & Maxwell, of the interior.

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Members of the Sewing Society of Marion Village will hold a FAIR, at the Academy, on Tuesday Evening the 24th of March, where a numerous variety of beautiful Fancy Articles, and Refreshments of every description, will be offered for sale. The Express Mail will also be received at the Post Office, where none will be disappointed. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Doors opened at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon. Admittance 25 cts. Children half price.

Feb'y 24. 1500tf

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED of the growth of 1845, for sale by the ounce, quart, or paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 2. 1500tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber being authorised to rebuild the Stores in Fayetteville for the Estate of John McArn, which were consumed by the late Fire, would be glad to receive Plans and Specifications, with proposals from Builders desirous of taking the Contract. The sizes and situations of the former buildings are so well known that a description is scarcely necessary. The old walls of both to be taken down, and the new ones built on the same foundations, (which are good,) two stories high, two brick thick in the lower, and one and a half in the upper stories. The roofs to be flat, covered with tin, with sufficient fire walls, and with the door and window frames and shutters made as safely fire proof as possible.

The larger building being 64 feet front by 54 deep, to be planned and finished off in the lower story into three Stores, with wooden partitions, neatly shelved all round, and furnished with handsome counters. The smaller building is 42 feet front by 50 deep, to be in like manner finished off into two Stores. The whole to be planned and executed in a handsome style, and in a substantial, neat and workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, except the Brick, which will be furnished. The builder to find every thing else. The completion of the 2d stories will be left for a future contract, except the window shutters and the frame work necessary to be inserted in the walls. The windows, chimneys, &c., however, to be arranged with a view to being finished for dwellings.

The arrangement of the Stores, and the exterior plan of the buildings, as regards size and situation of doors and windows, chimneys, &c., will not be fully determined on until the plans and suggestions of experienced builders, who may send in proposals, are compared. It is desired that proposals be made on each building separately, and that they be handed in by the 20th March to Alex'r Johnson & Co., Fayetteville, or enclosed by mail to the Subscriber at Cheraw, S. C. Bond with security will be required for the faithful performance of the work according to contract.

D. B. McARN, Ag't.

Feb'y 25, 1846. 1500-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at January Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Richmond, taken Letters Testamentary according to law on the Estate of Stephen Wall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

MIAL WALL,
JOHN W. COVINGTON,
Ex'rs of Stephen Wall, dec'd.

Rockingham, Feb'y 21, 1846. 1500-2w

NEW BOOKS.

NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Harper's New Miscellany, containing Denby's Philosophy of Mystery, Holmes's Life of Mozart, Dick's Practical Astronomer, 1 vol. each, and Life of Com. Paul Jones, 2 vols, 30 cents a vol.

Kernock, by Eugene Sue, 13 cents; Swift's Tale of a Tub, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition, 25; Shaw's Architect, 5 50; and a variety of Boys' and Girls' Books, School Books, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the morning of the 24th inst., my negro man JAMES, commonly called James Bowman, Jr.; by trade a Cabinet Maker. Said fellow is a very dark mulatto, 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very likely, stout and well made, with a stiff beard. No particular mark recollected, except that one of the fingers of his left hand has recently been very sore, and a very peculiar expression of his eyes. He has a blue Broadcloth Frock Coat, with fine buttons; blue sattinet pants, and figured Marseilles vest; a gray sattinet coat, with pockets outside, and metal buttons; a brown Camlet Cloak with green lining; a black fur Hat, and many other old clothes.

I will give a reward of $25 to any person apprehending and securing said fellow, if taken up in this State, and $50 if taken up and secured any where without the State. Said fellow is very cunning and plausible, can read and write, and may have provided himself with a forged pass or free papers. All Agents for the Rail Roads and Stages, leading North, are requested to keep a sharp look out; to prevent, if possible, his escape in that direction.

JOHN W BAKER.

March 3, 1846. 1500.

Procrastination is the thief of time.—Delay is dangerous—neglect that Cold and Cough, a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever.—Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb—no disease has baffled the skill of Physicians like it—no Physician perhaps, has ever done more for this large class of suffering humanity, than Dr. Wistar. An "ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," therefore before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a Medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in using it, until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life—Be not deceived by quacks, with their imitations and counterfeits—buy none but the genuine and original—which is signed I. Butts on the wrapper,

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY,

(Of which the largest berries are from five to six inches in circumference, and their quality not surpassed. See Magazine of Horticulture, and Agricultural papers generally.)

For sale by Philetus Phillips, Middletown Point, N. J.

THE plants ordered by agents will be forwarded with the utmost punctuality at such times as to reach their destination on the 1st, 15th and 30th of March and April. Purchasers, therefore, by giving the agents their orders seasonably, with reference to the above dates, can be ready to receive their plants immediately on their arrival, while fresh and in good order.

A sheet containing particular directions for the cultivation of this and other varieties of the Strawberry, (chiefly extracts from the Magazine of Horticulture, published at Boston,) is furnished gratuitously with the plants sold. Price of Plants, $1 50 per hundred.

E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, will receive orders for these Plants, of which he expects a supply in a few weeks.

March 1, 1846.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$30,000!

75 Prizes of $1,000!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 10 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday March 7, 1846.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages	of 25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$50,000!

THE SPLENDID

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday March 14, 1846.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 Prize of 5,000, 1 of 4,277, 2 Prizes of 3,000, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages	of 26	Wholes,	$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	21 25

$60,000!!!

In 6 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars each.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 11 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday March 21, 1846.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!

$3,500, $2,340, 25 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages	of 25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 28, 1846.

PRIZES.

$25,000, 10,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

12 DRAWN BALLOTS OUT OF 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages	of 22	Wholes,	$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-4pd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

James Moore, Ex'r, *vs.* Jane Moore, Thomas D. Moore, James King, (Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd,) John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet D. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Sampson, at Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and show cause why the last Will and Testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final Probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

1500] T. I. FAISON, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Thomas Powell *vs.* Betsey Powell, Polly Parker, Gilbert Bramble and wife Becky, William Bullard and wife Suckey, Ambrose Bullard, and Daniel Powell.

Petition for division of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, Polly Parker and Daniel Powell, do not reside within the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, and answer, plead, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

1500] WM. MILLICAN, Clerk.

To Country Merchants.

Goods for Spring Trade in Charleston.

E. W. BANCROFT, 253 King St., would respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants who may visit Charleston, to his Stock of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, (in chambers over his retail department,) which he offers at wholesale at the lowest *New York prices.* His stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS

Will be found one of the largest in the City, together with every article in the Fancy and Staple Line.

—Also,—

A full assortment of DOMESTIC FABRICS.

Merchants who buy for Cash will find it to their advantage to call, as the stock will be found well worthy their attention, both as regards prices and styles of Goods.

Feb'y 1, 1846. 96-1m

FROM THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

Mr. Editor.—For the roots of Guinea grass obtained from the lamented Garnett, and by your kindness sent me to Hillsborough two years ago, accept now my cordial thanks. From the result of an experiment, made under very unfavorable circumstances, I am convinced that the Guinea grass will supply the important desideratum for which I was so anxious to procure it. I find the product very great. On rich upland, even in so unpropitious a season as the past summer, it will bear cutting three times at from four to five feet high, and though coarse, it is very palatable both to cows and horses when cut or wilted, and makes no despicable hay. The grand desideratum was something to supply the only defect of Lucerne for soil-feeding, viz: its failure in hot and dry July and August.

By the bye, I gathered in 1843, from two measured acres, sixty barrels in the corn, or thirty when shelled, of good sound [illegible] corn, after no inconsiderable abstractions made by the feathered and unfeathered [illegible]. With favorable seasons I am convinced the product would have been [illegible] larger. I am satisfied that the soil and climate of Orange county, in the good old North State, are capable of yielding one hundred bushels of Indian corn per acre. I planted [illegible] by two, in drills [illegible] by a heavy two horse plough, followed by a [illegible] plough, and manured in the drill from the stable and cow yard; one half one stalk, the other two stalks in the hill. Product about equal, but the one stalk had the best corn. The two stalk [illegible] for a drought at the critical [illegible] of silking, would have out-yielded the other considerably. I used first the [illegible] and hoe when the corn was [illegible] inches high; afterwards the cultivator was run, leaving the ground level, and pulling the weeds in the row by hand. The same two acres yielded the next year nearly sixty bushels of Cape wheat, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel, which was cut not green, but ripe, in the month of May. The seed was obtained from Hon. [illegible] Pettigrew, of Tyrrell county, one of our most enterprising, successful and useful [illegible]. After taking off the wheat I planted [illegible] for my hogs in the fall. The seed was very [illegible] and seeing it would [illegible] I suffered it to [illegible] and gathered [illegible] bushels of shelled corn from the two acres—a species known by the name of [illegible] corn, and much valued in the eastern part of this State.

W. J. BINGHAM.
[illegible] Orange [illegible], N. C.

The Hon. Judge Colquitt, (U. S. Senator) is expected to preach in the Foundry Church, corner of 14th and G. streets, on Sabbath, the 15th instant. A collection will be taken up for the relief of the poor.
Washington Paper.

Look on that picture and then on this—"If we go to fighting, I am [illegible] that—[illegible]—we should never [illegible]. [illegible]"—Judge Colquitt's Speech on the Oregon Question.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

[illegible]

Fayetteville.	[illegible]
A. Graham.	Dr. [illegible]
Cumberland.	Lenoir.
C. & Alex. [illegible]	Thomas [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jones.
C. & A. S. McNeill.	James McDaniel.
[illegible]	Caswell.
[illegible] McDaniel.	John Bryant.
[illegible]	Columbus.
J. W. [illegible]	Lot Williamson.
Bladen.	Robeson.
Geo. J. McKay.	W. C. McNeill.
Robert Melvin.	Richmond.
S. N. Richardson.	John C. McLaurin.
Thomas C. Smith.	John L. Fairley.
[illegible]	Anson.
John Smith.	A. Beecham.
Sampson.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
G. T. Barksdale.	Caswell.
Patrick Murphy.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
John H. Spearman.	Chatham.
Hardy Royal.	Cole & Brantly.
New Hanover.	Smith & [illegible]
James Murphy.	N. Clegg.
Charles Henry.	Wake.
Onslow.	S. [illegible]
Robert Aman.	Johnston.
Greene.	J. T. Leach.
Thomas Hooker.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell any individual or County right on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from purchasing any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting up these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95 tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME, 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

Jan. 7, 1846. B. ROSE & SON. 93 tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.
Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale.

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and [illegible] Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

30 DOZEN Castor and Sweet Oil, best quality, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendence of Mrs. [illegible] M. [illegible], a Lady favorably known to the public [illegible] [illegible]

The price of Tuition is [illegible] per [illegible] and 25 cents [illegible] All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jos. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK.
Committee.
Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of those valuable Building Lots, [illegible] Mr. [illegible]'s new [illegible] Street. The [illegible]

THOS. J. CURTIS.
[illegible] 13, 1845. [illegible]

DAILY EXPECTED.

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the [illegible] at moderate prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.
No. 104 Market Street,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

[illegible] UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES [illegible]

[illegible] 25 cents [illegible] $1.50.

[illegible]

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-12w

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, [illegible]

For sale by H. BRANSON.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE constituted [illegible] AGENCY [illegible]

[illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL]
Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 15 Wall Street.
Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Patton,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandell,	Leonard Appleby,
John Bracket,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Horatio D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Snyder.	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd's" for the port of N. York.

☞ The undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75tf

NEGRO SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid. J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

[illegible]

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

[illegible]

D. & W. McLAURIN.
[illegible]

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE [illegible]

[illegible] Languages and Mathematics, $1 00
[illegible] 80
[illegible] 50

[illegible]

H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 11, 1845. 86tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 boxes superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. [illegible]

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint [illegible]

[illegible]

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 1. [illegible]

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.

[illegible]

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name; all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth; and since disease arises from the "universal" root of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 84tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by
MALLETT & HUSKE.
Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 21, 1845. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,
Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jean Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Cologne ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lampblack; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8x10 and 10x12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner, the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.
Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

33 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Duncan McRae *vs.* John P. Wilson.

Original Attachment levied on 240 acres of Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John P. Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto.
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings.
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 29, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜

A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.
Dec. 23. 90-tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 26. 95tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n.	George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq.	Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq.	Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq.	Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed at each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 61
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 51	2 51	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

TO RENT.

A FEW comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, known as the property of the late John McArn. For particulars, apply to
ALEX'R JOHNSON, Ag't.
Feb'y 2. 96-6w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.
Jan. 27, 1846. 95-tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan'y 19. 94tf

Dr. Turner's Pills,
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may, appreciating their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, particularly to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of proof which a knowledge of it has been [illegible]. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to test its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the speedy and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases of the most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their every skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind, but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is necessary; [illegible]. He would advise that no active treatment should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires a great length of time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any one, at all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Superior Court of Law—Robeson County.

Daniel Gilchrist and others, *vs.* J. A. R. Henderson and J. A. McLean.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition shall be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and the 70th year of American Independence, A. D. 1845.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
Jan'y 17, 1846. 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions January Sessions, 1846.

David Kendall *vs.* Joseph Gadd, Jr.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in 400 acres of Land on [illegible] Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Gadd, Jr. is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Jesse Edwards *vs.* James A. Medley.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James A. Medley, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Elijah Cason *vs.* John F. Auld.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John F. Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w